DRUNK, EVEN IN THE PULPIT.

AN ENGLISH VICAR CHARGED BY HIS ISHOP WITH INTOXICATION.

the Rev. Mr. Miller, Eighty Years of Age, Found Guilty of Conducting Sunday Ser-vices while Under the Influence of Liquor -The Proceedings Brought by his Bishop.

The Proceedings Brought by his Hisbop.

In the Arches Court, before Lord Pennance, at Lambeth Palace, on Doc. 13, the case of Day samust the Rev. C. Miller, a charge of drunkenness was heard. It was premoted by the Bishor of St. Albans saginst the Rev. Chas. Billier the Vicar of Harlow, Essex.

Dr. Swabey appeared for the Bishop of St. Albans. The defendant appeared in person.

Dr. Swabey in opening the case, said the matter was in substance a preseeding of the Bishop of St. Albans, undertaken by him with the greatest dislike. Mr. Miller had been nearly forty years incumbent of Harlow, in Essex, with benefit to the parish and credit to himself, but recently he had contracted what appeared to be a had to drinking, or drinking more at his time of iffe than it was said he could properly drink, and the result had been that for some time past he had conducted the Sunday afternoon services from Christmas Day last, as the widence would show, under the influence of drink. At these services Mr. Miller had misroad the paaims, read the wrong lessons, and emiently did not know where to find them, and mixed one up with the other; and then the style of sermon, and the way in which he performed the exements of the church.

evidently did not know where to find them, and mixed one up with the other; and then the style of aermon, and the way in which he performed the creemeny of baptism, had caused great grand and mischief in the afternoon services of the church.

It was said that Mr. Miller was upward of 80 years of are, and that that might account for some of the things which had taken place; but he should call his lordship's attention to this heat, that there was a marked difference between the morning services and those in the afternoon, Mr. Miller regularly taking more than four glasses of port wine at one of the church warden's houses between the services. Mr. Miller said that, as he did not go to lunch, he drank this port wine, which he had been in the habit of doing for years. But what it might base been Mr. Miller's habit to do ten or fifteen years gro, without injury, might produce results very different at his advanced age. Mr. Miller had been constantly warned about it, and had been told to amend his way, and take a less quantity of wine or none at all at that time of day, but all to no purpose. Mr. Perry Wattington, a large land owner, who had for many years taken an active partial, the said at that time of day, but all to no purpose. Mr. Perry Wattington, and at that time the affect of this drink had passed away, and there was nothing noticeable at the dinner rable. That habit of dining with Mr. Wattington was obtained in the interests of the partiant to make a representation to the Bishop of St. Albans, which ended in these proceedings. The matters complained of were not owns to he infirmity of age. In the course of the afternoon service Mr. Miller had had occasion to go into the vestry three or four times, leaving the door partly open. The congregation could see what was going on, and this had led to sandal and levity in the afternoon service. It did not occur in the morning and and had not occur in the morning and her had a partly of the partsh for upward of thirty years, and was should go." Border are, Speer, which

mistakes which he made in the afternoon service.

Lord Penzance—Describe the mistakes which he mode in the morning.

Witness—He would sometimes lose his place and omit some portions of the Litany. He would give out the wrong names of the parties to be married, and he would read wrong collects. In the afternoon he would at the beginning of the sermon, repeat the Lord's Prayer a second time with wonderful fervor. He would ose himself in the middle of his sermon, and by to finish it in his own way, but he utterly broke down. Mr. Miller had gone out as many as five times during the afternoon service, and had kept the congregation waiting; and he had had be be old frequently what part of the service had been gone through. This sort of thing had gone on from Christmas last, and at last many of the choir and congregation ceased to attend. The effect of Mr. Miller's excluded on the boys of the choir was very objectionable. This sort of thing never occurred in the morning service. Mr. Miller's sermons in the afternoon were quite incomprehensible and utter nonsense.

Lord Fermance—Did he preach extempore, or were his sermons read?

Witness—He would sometimes try to read the

hensible and atter nonsense.

Lord Penzanco-Did he preach extempore, or were his sermons read?

Witness—His would sometimes try to read the old sermons; but, failing, he would talk colloquially to the congregation, in a manner which was insuling to educated people. He always reverted to the Ten Commandments, and pointed to a different part of the church from where they were hung up, and referred to the Glasgow Bank case, and the iniquity of the present Poor law. The morning sermons were quite different though they were not very sensible. At a baptism, in June, he behaved like a madman, and told the sponsors and parents that it was their fault that they made the chiatenery, because there was a superstition that it was their fault that they made the chiatenery, because there was a superstition that it was their fault that they made the wild mot to ery at its baptism. The parishioners had tried to get Mr. Miller to resign or to have a curate but without avail; consequently, these proceedings had been taken.

Bishop Perry also gave evidence to the effect that he believed Mr. Miller's conduct in the atternoon service was owing to taking too much drink.

Mr. William Hall schoolmaster; Mr. Chaplin,

that he believed Mr. Miller's conduct in the atternoon service was owing to taking too much drink.

Mr. William Hall schoolmaster: Mr. Chaplin, the church warden referred to; and Mr. William Walford gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Arthur James Day, the secretary to the Bishop of St. Aibans, stated that he went to see Mr. Miller would not have anything to say to him. This was the bromoter's case.

Lord Pontance having asked Mr. Miller whether he desired to say anything.

Mr. Miller (with much feeling)—Only to deny the charge of my being guilty of the sin of drunkenness. Mr. Miller then addressed a long speed to the Court. English law he said, had no authority exampt it was derived, directly or indirectly from the Ten Commandments, He had studied the principles of law very much, and it was deniud to think of the gross wickedness that was going on. He thanked God that it was going on. He thanked God that it was going on. He thanked for the fine public mind. The Judges of motiera times had forgotten that the real principles of English equily and justice were derived from the Ten Commandments.

Lord Penzanze having called the speaker's at-

Commandments.

Lord Penzanze having called the speaker's at-

Lord Fenzanze having called the speaker's attention to the question, viz., whether what the witnesses had stated was true, Mr. Miller continued a harangue in which he brought in the name of Mr. Gladstone, the Glasgow Bank failure, and mixed up other matters in an unintelligible manner.

On Mr. Miller resuming his seat, Lord Penzance was proceeding to deliver judgment, and stating that it was impossible to doubt, from the evidence given, that Mr. Miller had misconducted the afternoon services, when Mr. Miller rose, and very energetically protested that he was not gnility of the charge; and his continuing, Lord Penzance ordered him to be removed from the court. Mr. Miller walked away with his friends, protesting.

Lerd Penzance then delivered judgment. He said: This is a very painful case. It is impossible to doubt that this gentleman has conducted the afternoon services in the church during the last year in a way to cause great stands; and I think it is also made out with sufficient clearness that the cause of his conduct that the king of contact. during the last year in a way to cause great scands; and I think it is also made out with sufficient clearness that the cause of his conduct has been the taking of certain quantities of wine in the middle of the day, and probably the effect of his so doing has been increased by his not eating at the time—in fact, taking the drink without taking any food. But the exhibition which he has just made of himself hefore the court leads one to conclude that his advanced age has brought his mental faculties not such a state that probably they were operated upon by what might be not an excessive quantity of drink if his faculties were not etherwise affected. There is no suggestion made to the Court that he is not sound in his mind, and that he is not capable of performing the services of the church in a reasonable and proper manner, and, indeed, the evidence is that in the morning service, when he had had no recourse to drink his conduct was such as not to attract unpleasant attention or give rise to any scandal or any doubt as to his perfect sobriety and perfect capacity for performing the service in a reasonable manner.

And therefore I can only come to the conclusion that, being a man of sound mind—which really from his address I should otherwise not have thought he has allowed himself to induge in intexicating drinks to such an extent as to produce the offence which has been proved.

There can be no question as to the fact. There is only the distress that one feels on looking to the great age of the defendant, and to the fact that for many years he has conducted the duties of the misterial office with perfect propriety to have mass sentence upon him; and I was in hopes that even at the eleventh hour something much be done in the way of resignation, as has been suggested by his parishioners. I do not find any trace of animosity by his parishioners. They have treated him, on the contrary, with a lindness and consideration; and it seems to have been the general wish that he should have been removed in the way suggested; and that this would have met all the difficulties of the case. Under the circumstances, I shall postpone passing sentence upon him today. I will pass sentence on the next day that the Court site, unless in the mean time something may have been done that will relieve the Court from the necessity of passing sentence at all. I may add that he will have to pay the costs of the proceedings, but that will be part of the sentence when judgment is pronounced.

HOW LAWYERS GET RICH. The Biggest Pees Paid in Georgia-But not to be Expected Hereafter.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The fact that Mr. Chisolm of Savannah

KING ALFONSO'S WEDDING.

A BRIDE AND GROOM WHO APPEARED

by Officers to Prevent Assassination-The Young Queen's Rich Bridal Costume.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—On Saturday last the Madrid, Nov. 30.—On Saturday last the royal summer palace called the Pardo, six miles from the city, was ready for the Archiuchess and her suite. Saturday morning the royal princesses in gala carriages set out to welcome their new sister-in-law and future sovereign. The King rode out on horseback, accompanied by the gorgeous household squadron of the Royal Guard. The youth is every inch a cavalier of the old school. He is tail, not built formed, with shapely limbs, small feet, aristocratic nands, and an excellent and manly carriage. He is dressed generally, in public, in the uniform of his regiment—the royal culrassiers, red trousers, short, bue fringed jacket, lavishly embroidered and blazing on the breast with the golden fleece and the royal insignia of all the great orders of Europe. The cap is unlike any worn in European armies. It is of white patent leather, shaped like the old forage cap somewhat, but much more commodious and becoming. The peak shelters the eyes without destroving the proportions of the head piece or disfiguring the symmetry of the head. The King rides well. When the special car of the Archuchess arrived at the station the King was the first to salute his bride and lead her to her carriage. Apartments had been prepared in the royal palace for four Archuckes, besides a dozen pretty Princes and Princesses, kin to the bride. Every day during the week's interval betwit the Duchess's arrival at the Pardo and the ceremony yesterday, the King rode out like a fond lover to be near his sweetheart. Meanwhile the trouseau had been laid out in the palace of the Minister of the Interior, where the bride was to come in and equip herself for the church.

The first between the control of the

had been placed on the commonplace brow of this dull and sedate stranger.

The youth and maid are man and wife. Both are by "the grace of God" rulers of the Spanish people. They pass down arm in arm. They get into the bride's carriage this time, and the King's great gondola-like brougham moves off alone.

King's great gondola-like brougham moves off alone.

It was fully 4 o'clock when the royal retinue came slowly back, and the bride and groom, looking much as any other Darby and Joan, foolish, conscious, and happy, above all the bride. She looked very happy, and her small, round eyes were humid as the shouts of the populace acclaimed her husband and his consort.

At midnight, according to law and etiquette, the new Queen was put to bed by the Spanish mails of honor, ladies of the highest rank. So soon as she is comfortably tucked away the King enters, escorted by designated officers of the court. He is unrobed and put into bed also, and by the terms of the law these courtiers remain is the wedding chamber until the pair rise the next morning.

THE HOME OF A FAMOUS ENGLISH

A Description of the Interior of John Everett

On Starving Man who Thinks the Disgrace

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of yesterday I observed an article referring to James Howard, who broke into a plumber's store to obtain, as so alloged, the means of getting food for a wife and child that yampathize with that article, and applied the corrows action of the people who came to the rebet of his family. I also agree with your remark that it should

Catholic and Protestant Church Going.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In a recent well-considered article on the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, it seems to me The Sex fell into error in estimating the relative size of the various denominations by the census statistics of churches or church sittings.

An Episcopal Methodist, or any other Protestant church building may contain 1,000 sittings, and yet the average attendance may be less than one-half the sesting capacity. A visit to almost any Protestant church will verify this assertion. I am not familiar with Catholic church matters in New York, but I suppose they are pretty much the same as in other cities. Take any Catholic church in the large cities, and there are usually two or three pricess attacked to if, with this faculties. Each of vote free pricess attacked to if, with this faculties. Each of vote or three pricess attacked to if, with this faculties. Each of vote or three pricess attacked to if, with this faculties. Each of vote or three pricess attacked to if, with this faculties. Each of vote or three pricess attacked to if, with this faculties. Each of vote or three pricess attacked to if, with this faculties have been received in a parish, this gives us four distinct services on Sanday morning, usually at 6, 7, 9, and 10% colock. To each of these masses by a distinct and separate compregation. It is a rare thing for a Catholic to go to two masses on the same day. At all of the masses the churches are usually full, Guided by these facts, which apply exclusively to the Catholic Church, is it and fair to multiply the sittings by four to ascertain the number of church goers, expecially as Catholic churchs are always full? It would then appear that the church a are always full? It would then appear that the church active and was full? It would then appear that the church as are always full? It would then appear that the church as are always full? It would then appear that the church as are always full? It would then appear that the church as a

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In The Sun you advise a pension applicant how to produce his own pension. You had better advise him to throw himself into the North River and stand the chance of reaching Coney Island. He may succeed, but he has not the ghost of a chance without assistance.

The Commissioner of Pensions, it he is not wifully blind, ought to know that his own unwise acts and recommendations and those of Congress have caused the wholesale robberies that he has lately been complaining of it his Pension Burgain. They would have the world

peace and take half a roat.

The Republican party, while presending to make laws to protect sooilers, have under such laws as deprives them of their just rights, and at the same time gives a promium to distinuest and unscrupulous claimages of their country of that claim agent, and a channet to rob the country of that I know whereof I small for I have prosecuted thousands of cases, but it right on years ago, when it became evident that an homest actormy could not possibly afford to prosecute such claims.

Frosecuting claims in the Patent Office, or regular anits at low, pay ten times better, since witnesses have been scattered to the ends of the earth.

J. B. C.

To the Editor of The Sun-So: I also have always voted the straight Republican ticket for President, but I will not vote for Grant, the man whe vetoed the only just bounty bill ever advocated in Congress—the one giving to each soldier a certain som a month, whether his term of service was four months or four years. What justice is there in giving bounty to a man who ride around a sutier's toot two years, and revising it to a man who rede a horse in hard cavairy service eighteen months, the former having enjacing possibly to avoid the draft and for a private bounty, the latter out of pure partners—if I any Courressian wishes to secure the solid soldiers' vote for President let him influence the passance of the equalization bounty bill through Congress this winder.

From the Hour.
The French Government has been doing

d but owned in England. Disturbances in Rio de Janeiro.

Tho DE JANEIRO, Jan. 2.—Disturbances of a somewhat serious character have occurred recently, growing out of the beying of new taxes. Order has, however, been restored, and measures have been taken to prevent any further trouble.

The Czar's Dream. From the London Graphic.

Prom the Lembon Graphic.

The Case of all the Russias, in a draim, was sarried by an anguished woman's scream. Furning to took from whom the sound arose. He saw slow narching heath the draining shows. The casis to Suberja: grain despair.

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All the stood of the stoom of In a started these in this annoty dream.

Is it too late! Then who so nobly brave.

Is shed throne and the to free the abject slave,

I have those creater three importal plants.

Awake from these too a dear to the some more,

Live in thy jeopies lows the abjure may war,

lise them in different my dear to the conce more,

Live in the nid freedom, just and equal laws.

Let none be purished, as ye for right cous cause.

He what thou wert, a noble Clara stain.

And all the world will shout, "Long may'st then reign." FRANK WILKESON'S DOG.

Row be Hunts when Eurrawed, and How be

Four the Spirit of the Times SALINA, Kan., Dec. 29.—Frank Wilkeson

Salina, Kan., Dec. 29.—Frank Wilkeson came into town to-day from his ranch with his deg Bapert. I met him on the stawaik, and stopped to look at the setter and telk with his owner. I said to him: "Frank Bapert has seemingly every point of a Brat-rate deg; but conflicting accounts of him come to us from the Gytsum. It is said that he hants perfectly. It is also said that he wonthant at all, and is worse than useless in the field."

Frank locked lovingly down on the handsone dog, and sailed a smile that evidently covered amusing experiences. Then separation himself for a plea for character, he replied to me: "Ropert is to-day the best dog in Ransaa. He can get over more ground, find more birds, and stand more beating with clubs flooks for about three sound thrashings a day, and is unhappy if he misses them than any dog I ever saw. And no one but niveled can hunt with him. I can make him do anything. I know he knows what I want him to do. He knows lik know it. So I make it a point to white him until he executes my will. No one else is allowed to do this. He knows this too; and what a time he has when he hunts with a party and I am not along! His reputation? Very tad. He is a thiel; is headstrong; is mean; and the mest cansperating dog in the world. A man borrowed him from me the other day. I smiled when he went off happy. When he came back, gameless, he said; Rupert may be a prince, but he is a prince of devils. I had as soon have a tornado hunt birds for me as that dog. He worlt hunt.

"Hold on! Come to the creek with me.' I said. So I took my gun and a pocketful of shells. Sharply! spoke to the dog. To heel! and he followed middly. At the creek he ilushed a bird. I rulled up a sunflower stalk and were it out on him. Then he put in the big licks. He beat over world any store of ground at the full run and set every bird! I hirteen him the grass, and i shot them all. He dropped to shot; brought in every bird; never flushed a bird; worked to my motions. Everything was done perfectly. My friend was profane. Open-eved

From the Detroit Fire From.

A few days ago a citizen having an office on lutroe avenue made arrangements with an old colored and to sweep out the room twice per week for a weekly slary of fifteen colts. The first week scalary was paid not received, and every thing was all right, but when the eat payment came due the old man heatated, hung round for a while, and then asid:

next payment came due the old man heatared, hung around for a while, and then said:

"Say, bose, am I sweepin' out to please yer!"

"Di, yea."

"Hean find no fault wid me?! enough."

"Lee giad to have duing well enough."

"Lee giad to have date. What I wanted to ax ye was whedder dis was a uphomeral job or one for a hull y'ar. If it's a uphomeral job or one for a hull y'ar. If it's a uphomeral job lee gut to be on de see rd. If he a steddy job lee gut to be on de see rd. If he as steddy job lee gut de de woman. I want to be sort o' seenred afore I hanch out."

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B be another bady moving in a circle whose diameter is say if feet. Let the two circles whose to concentric, and oas in the squarrel case) let the two bother move in their respective circles in the same direction, always keeping the cummon centre between them. Suppose that at the start B bears due south of A and that the motion is westerly. When an stude of the has been completed B west, and, when As tricle B will bear hort at 270.

West, and, when As tricle B will bear hort at 270.

Significant bearing of B to pass through all the points of the compass. The only way so to alter the bearing of an obsect is to travel completely round at.

An Irishman who is Full of Fight.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: "An Irish Laborer" has the nail on the bead. Rut gans or tiles, to be effective, must be handled by drilled and accounted from under the command of expressioned soldiers. One theroughly drilled Irish soldier is worth more to Ireland than a whole battalhon of stompting blatherskites. If the interactors were distributed throughout Ireland than a whole battalhon of stompting blatherskites. If the interactors were distributed throughout Ireland than a whole battalhon of stompting blatherskites. If the reversating whining is discussing all Europe. Sending men or rife, there would be some battalhon of stompting blatherskites. If the reversating whining is discussing all Europe. Sending men to Ireland, drawed in a manerican targetry, to image around hotels and smoke classes, is not exactly the way to operate against England.

Discreption of The Sun—Sir: I also have always vevied the straight Republican ticketion President, and absertions to way to great. But this everiasting whining is discussing all Europe. Sending men to Ireland that will not vote for Grant, the man who veved the only just bounty bill ever advocated in Compress—the one giving to each soldier a certain som a month, who life his torious for vice was not for man who ride a and soldier a certain som a month, who life his term of service was four mounts or

merce, 130; Gorn Exchange, 133; Fourth 105; Galistin, 140; Hanover, 110; Leather Manufacturers, 135; Manhattan, 145; Marine, 105; Mechanice, 135; Mechanice Banking Association, 75; Mercealle, 80; Machanic 124; Morchanta Exchange, 77; Metropolitan, 132; Nelssan, 34; New York, 135; Nath, 87; North America, 87; Park, 115;; Firenix, 90; Republic, 117; Shoe and Leather, 122; St. Nicholes, 104; Union, 142.

Gas stocks show a further decline, Quotations are; New York, 69; to 75; Manhattan, 130; 140; Metropolitan, 195; 5 to 115; Municipal, 100 to 118; Jersey City, 125 to 125.

A dividend of 3 2 conf. on the stock of the

43: Municioul, 100 to 119; Jersey City, 125 to 135.

A dividend of 3 % cent, on the stock of the Louisville and Nachville Latironal Company has been declared, payable Feb. 1.

The Treasury now holds \$357.021,000 in United States bonds to scarpe bank circuition. The bonds thousing for circulation during the week ending to chap, are \$1.167.850. The bonds hold foreignation with irraws during the week ending to day, \$150.000. National bank circulation outstanding—Chrisman during the week ending to day, \$150.000. National bank circulation outstanding—Chrisman house, \$141.139.

256; gold notes, \$1,426,120.

embing to-lay, \$150.00. National back efrequents on sustanding—Corrency notes, \$141.139.256; gold notes, \$1.425,120.

The susual Treasury circular fixing the valuation of foreign coins for Government purposes was issued Jan. 1. The Austrian floring sestimated at 41.3-10 confs; the dollar of Central America, United States of Colombia, Ecnador, Peru, and Bolivia is reduced from 93.5-10 to 83.6-10 cents; the dollar of Mexico from 101.5-10 to 90.9-10 cents; the dollar of Mexico from 101.5-10 to 90.9-10 cents; the ruble of Russia from 74.8-10 to 60.9-10 cents; the ruble of Russia from 74.8-10 to 60.9-10 cents; the mahbad of Tripoli from \$4.4-10 to 74.8-10 to 74.8-10 cents; the gold florin of the Netherlands is taken as the monetary unit at 40.2-10 cents.

The production of the precious metals and lead, in 1879, west of the Missouri River, was: Gold, \$32.539,920; silver, \$38,623,812; load, \$4.-185,769. The gross result is less by \$5.805,121 than that of 1878. California shows a decrease in gold of \$140,342, and in silver of \$589,146; Nevada, a total failing off of \$13,184,235; the yield from the Comstock being only \$8,890,562, as against \$21,205,043 for 1878. The product of the Eureka district is \$5.859,261, as against \$2.850,000,000, chiefly from the Lealville district. Dakota shows an increase of over \$8,000,000, chiefly from the Lealville district. Dakota shows an increase of over \$8,000,000 tons, against 18,500,000 tons in 1878. The largest production in any previous year was 12,880,921 tons in 1873.

The London Economist of this week says: The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to

largest production in any previous year was 22,880,921 tons in 1873.

The London Economist of this week says:
The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, 2N@3% Ween. On the Stock Exchange, an active speculation for a rise has recommenced. Government securities, home railways, and Canadian and American rails led the advance. North British railway, however, fell 13 since the Tay Bridge disaster. Gas property, after being again much lower early in the week, now shows a recovery, and the buoyancy of the markets in all departments is very decided. This state of affairs is aided by the renewed case of money, the great strength in the iron trade, and expansion of railway traffic, in addition to which the latest advices from Afghanistan and Africa are favorable."

The United States Consul at Rio do Janeire.

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The United States Consul at Rio do Janeiro says that the imports from Great Britain into Brazil during the last year amounted to about \$12,009,000; from France, \$6,009,090, and from the United States about \$4,000,000. Of the 453,734 barrels of flour imported, 391,934 barrels were from the United States. The chief export to the United States was coffee, valued at \$30,000,000. Of the 1,456 foreign vessels entering the harbor of Rio, only 171 were American. Romeh's stoamers are the only ones plying regularly between the United States and Brazil.

Considerable gold coin is now being paid out by the banks of this city, partly because of a scarcity of small bills, and partly because of a scarcity of small bills, and partly because of lack of room to store the coin. The result may be the throwing into circulation of a large quantity of gold, but whether the public will take kindly to its use remains to be seen. It is worthy of remark that in England, where no paper money is permitted of a smaller denomination than £5, or £25, a clamor is arising for paper substitutes for sovereigns. Gold is pronounced too heavy and cumbersome, and the loss by wear on the \$225,000,000 of it in circulation is estimated at £1,000,000 and over, most of which would be saved by substituting £1 notes.

The national banks of the city of New York at the date of their last report to the Comptroller of the Currency, Dec. 12, 1879, held \$49,464,389 of specie, consisting of gold coin, \$32,612,074; United States gold certificates, £11,910,360; Cioaring House gold certificates, £11,910,360; Cioaring House gold certificates, £11,910,360; Cioaring House gold certificates. £11,910,360; Cioaring House, £1,878, was \$13,58,317, of which \$20,080,000 were United States certificates of more

There are five cotton factories in and near Petersburg, Va., which employ 715 operatives. During the past year they consumed 9,000 bales of cotton, and manufactured 11,105,000 yards of cloth, which brought from 61.8 cents a yard, and was purchased chiefly by Northern jobbers. The Fall River print cloth market has been fairly active in demand, but sales are restricted owing to the firmness of prices, which are 5 cents for 64 squares, and 4% cents for 60x58 cloths. The production for the week was 125,000 pieces, and sales 478,000 pieces. The stock on hand is 70,009 pieces. The market closes very strong in consequence of the large sales of futures to April.

An interesting summary of the transactions

of futures to April.

An interesting summary of the transactions at the New York Stock Exchange for the year 1879, published in the American Exchange gives the following statistics: The total sales of active stocks were 74.251.278 shares, a daily average of 245.119 shares. The largest business—one-seventh of the Whole—was in the common stock of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway, of which 11.676.935 shares were dealt in at prices ranging from 214 to 49. ness—one-seventh of the whole—was in the common stock of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway, of which 11.676.935 shares were dealth at prices ranging from 21% to 49. The stock next to Erie in activity was Delawars Lackawanna and Western, of which 7.917.645 shares were sold at prices ranging from 43 to 94. Chicago and Northwestern common follows; then Lake Shore, 6.000.000 shares of each having been sold. The largest transactions ever recorded in the Exchange were made Nov. 20. The official report for that day showed sales of over 690,000 shares, and the official reporters aver that at least 25 % cent. of the transactions escaped them. The sales of the transactions escaped them. The sales of railread bonds argregated \$407.178.500. As regards activity, the Erie securities again stand first. The sales of the new Eries second consolidateds asgregate \$116.180.000, more than one-fourth of the grand total, at prices ranging from 52% to 91%. Of the new funded 5s of the same company the sales aggregated \$11.948.500, at prices ranging from 7.1088. The hext in order were the Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, \$29.215.500, at 18530, and the consolidated assected of the same company, \$23.708.500, at 486955%. The sales of Governments were \$112.500.000, of which about \$49.000.000 were \$2 cents ranged from 92 to 104, and the coupon 5s from 101% to 107 M. The sales of 6s to be of the cents ranged from 92 to 104, and the coupon 5s from 101% to 107 M. The sales of of the bends including District of Columbias) amounted to \$22.643.150. The list is led by Louisiana consols, of which sp.275.000 were sold and next came the District of Columbias, and next came the District of Columbia, \$3.50, the sales of which aggregated \$7.30,000.

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